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Marian Trinkel

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EXAMINER

AHMED, SALMAN

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/018,152	Applicant(s) TRINKEL ET AL.	
	Examiner SALMAN AHMED	Art Unit 2619	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/25/2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 7-12 and 14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 7-12 and 14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 May 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 10/018152.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 7-12 and 14 are pending.

Claims 7-12 and 14 are rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over (U.S. Patent No. 6,175,562) in view of Evans et al. (US PAT PUB 2004/0002325, hereinafter Evans).

Referring to claim 7, Cave discloses a circuit arrangement (Fig. 2 and respective portions of the spec.) to provide a desktop functionality for a telecommunications terminal used in computer-aided telecommunications, comprising:

an intelligent telecommunications system having a connection to a public telephone network (Fig. 2 ref. sign 102 and respective portions of the spec.) and being linked via an integration element (Fig. 2 ref. sign 100 and respective portions of the spec.), wherein the intelligent telecommunications system includes a computer system (Fig. 2 ref. sign MMPC1, MMPC2 and MMPC), a software layer (Fig. 2 ref. sign 201 and 202), and a connection element (Fig. 2 ref. sign 108 and respective portions of the spec.), the intelligent telecommunications systems being connected to a local area network (Fig. 2 ref. sign 220 and respective portions of the spec.), an electronic data processing system (Fig. 2 ref. sign 105 and respective portions of the spec.) being connected to the local area network,

wherein the local area network is connected to a web server (Fig. 2 ref. sign 120 and respective portions of the spec.) and wherein any access via at least one of a system-bound telephone (telephone, col. 3 lines 30-35) and internet telephone (telephone, col. 3 lines 30-35) is provided with desktop control and status-display functions and call-related data in a dynamic interface of a web browser (Fig. 2 ref. sign browser and respective portions of the spec.), any functional scope of the desktop control and status-display functions and the call-related data being provided and an application interface (graphical presentation, col. 7 lines 17-20) being defined by at least one web document (documents, col. 7 lines 11-15) stored on the web server

(server 120, col. 7 lines 11-20).

Cave does not explicitly teach at least one web document is a latest version available of the respective web document.

Evans in the same field of endeavor teaches web server serving latest version of the document (page 1 section 0010).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Cave's web server to provide latest document as taught by Evans. The motivation is that such method will enable user to get the most up-to-date information available efficiently and seamlessly.

Referring to claim 8, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein the internet telephone (telephone, col. 3 lines 30-35) is assigned to the electronic data processing system.

Referring to claim 9, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein the Internet telephone (telephone, col. 3 lines 30-35) is assigned to the local area network.

Referring to claim 10, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein to provide server-based control and status display and to make available call-related data at the local area network (Fig. 2 ref. sign 220 and respective portions of the spec.), a server (Fig. 2 ref. sign 120 and respective portions of the spec.) is connected via which the internet telephone connected to at least one of the local area network and the electronic data processing system is controlled, the server (Fig. 2 ref. sign 120 and respective portions of the spec.) connected being designed as an internet-

telephone manager.

Referring to claim 11, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein for call processing, a gateway element (POTS/packet gateway, col. 3 lines 60-67) is connected via a trunk circuit to the local area network, the gateway element (POTS/packet gateway, col. 3 lines 60-67) being at least one of an integral component of the intelligent telecommunications system and linked via telephone lines (Fig. 2 ref. sign 11 and respective portions of the spec.) to the intelligent telecommunications system.

Referring to claim 12, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein a connection element (Fig. 2 ref. sign 108 and respective portions of the spec.) is located at the local area network (Fig. 2 ref. sign 220 and respective portions of the spec.), the connection element allowing communication between a user and subscribers outside of the local area network via the internet.

4. Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over TSUBOI et al. (Development of Computer Telephony Integration System "CTSTAGE") in view of Evans et al. (US PAT PUB 2004/0002325, hereinafter Evans).

Referring to claim 7, TSUBOI et al. discloses a circuit arrangement (Fig. 1 and respective portions of the spec.) to provide a desktop functionality for a telecommunications terminal used in computer-aided telecommunications, comprising:

an intelligent telecommunications system having a connection to a public telephone network (Fig. 1 ref. sign PBX or public network) and being linked via an integration element, wherein the intelligent telecommunications system includes a computer system (see the computer system in Figure 1), a software layer (Figure 2, ref. sign software); and a connection element (Figure 1 ref. sign CTSTAGE and respective portions of the spec.), the intelligent telecommunications systems being connected to a local area network (Figure 1 ref. sign LAN), an electronic data processing system (Figure 2 ref. sign DB and respective portions of the spec.) being connected to the local area network;

wherein the local area network is connected to a web server (Figure 2, Internet Information Server and respective portions of the spec.) and wherein any access via at least one of a system-bound telephone and internet telephone is provided with desktop control and status-display functions and call-related data in a dynamic interface of a web browser (Figure 2 ref. sign web browser and respective portions of the spec.), any functional scope of the desktop control and status-display functions and the call-related data being provided and an application interface (Figure 2 and respective portions of the spec.) being defined by at least one web document (Figure 5, CTSTAGE builder and respective portions of the spec.) stored on the web server (Figure 2 ref. sign server and respective portions of the spec.).

TSUBOI does not explicitly teach at least one web document is a latest version available of the respective web document.

Evans in the same field of endeavor teaches web server serving latest version of the document (page 1 section 0010).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify TSUBOI's IIS server to provide latest document as taught by Evans. The motivation is that such method will enable user to get the most up-to-date information available efficiently and seamlessly.

Referring to claim 8, TSUBOI et al. discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein the internet telephone (see the telephone in Figure 1) is assigned to the electronic data processing system.

Referring to claim 9, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein the internet telephone (see the telephone in Figure 1) is assigned to the local area network.

Referring to claim 10, TSUBOI et al. discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein to provide server-based control and status display and to make available call-related data at the local area network, a server (Figure 2 ref. sign server and respective portions of the spec.) is connected via which the internet telephone (see the telephone in Figure 1) connected to at least one of the local area network and the electronic data processing system is controlled, the server connected being designed as an internet telephone manager (Figure 2 ref. sign system management and respective portions of the spec.).

Referring to claim 11, TSUBOI et al. discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein for cap processing, a gateway element (inherent, you have to have a device to digitize the signal if necessary and compress it, then convert it into a packetized format) is connected via a trunk circuit (Figure 1, trunk line and respective portions of the spec.)

to the local area network, the gateway element being at least one of an integral component of the intelligent telecommunications system and linked via telephone lines (see the lines from the telephone to the PBX or public network of Figure 1) to the intelligent telecommunications system.

Referring to claim 12, TSUBOI et al. discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein a connection element (Figure 1 ref. sign CTSTAGE and respective portions of the spec.) is located at the local area network (Figure 1 ref. sign LAN), the connection element allowing communication between a user and subscribers outside of the local area network (Figure 1 ref. sign LAN) via the Internet (WWW, Introduction, paragraph 3).

5. Claims 7-12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang et al. (US PAT PUB 2003/0095542, hereinafter Chang) in view of Evans et al. (US PAT PUB 2004/0002325, hereinafter Evans).

Referring to claims 7 and 14, Chang teaches a circuit arrangement to provide a desktop functionality for a telecommunications terminal used in computer-aided telecommunications, comprising: an intelligent telecommunications system (Figure 2, gateway network 4) having a connection to a public telephone network (Figure 2, PSTN) and being linked via an integration element (Figure 3, communication subsystem 58), wherein the intelligent telecommunications system includes a computer system (Figure 2, Workstations 24), a software layer (Figure 3 and section 0081, industry standard CTI API, e.g., TSAPI, TAPI and CT Connect), and a

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connection element (Figure 2, router 32), the intelligent telecommunications systems being connected to a local area network (Figure 2, LAN 22), an electronic data processing system (Figure 2, Directory Server 28) being connected to the local area network, wherein the local area network is connected to a web server (Figure 3, Web Server 92) and wherein any access via at least one of a system-bound telephone (Figure 2 and section 0029, telephone 38 coupled to the PBX) and internet telephone (section 0025, PC-based IP telephones) is provided with desktop control and status-display functions and call-related data in a dynamic interface of a web browser (section 0159 and 0242, the integrated computer telephone system of the invention provides the user with an integrated, comprehensive, and easy to use PC Call Control capability via a web browser interface. The invention provides the user with desktop CTI capabilities. The user may dial, answer, hang-up, transfer, conference, forward, place a call on hold, unhold, and drop a call from the desktop workstation. The user can dial touch tone digits, e.g. in response to IVR commands. The user can also set the DND indicator for all calls or selected calls, and manage multiple call appearances, e.g. select one call to answer and select another call to go to voicemail. The white pages and the individual frequent contact lists from the enterprise directory are available for the user to select destinations for dialing, transfers and conferencing. The call log is also available at the desktop workstation. The PC call control interface is delivered as a Java applet through the web browser), any functional scope of the desktop control and status-display functions and the call-related data being provided and an application interface being defined by at least one web document stored on the

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web server (section 0102 and section 0103, the web server 92 is a Microsoft NT IIS Server. The web server 92 provides the client/server communication mechanism between browser-based clients, e.g. a user client 95 and an administrative client 96, and the gateway web server application 55, the user web application 56 and the administrator web application 57. The user client 95 (also referred to herein as "browser") is a browser-based graphical user interface (GUI) application which resides in a desktop workstation 24. Java and HTML are used to provide the user interface. This application interface is used to deliver integrated gateway user features) wherein to provide server-based control and status display and to make available call-related data at the local area network, a server (Figure 3 and section 0114, CTI server 97) is connected via which the internet telephone (section 0025, PC-based IP telephones) connected to at least one of the local area network (Figure 2, LAN 22) and the electronic data processing system (Figure 2, Directory Server 28) is controlled, the server connected being designed as an internet-telephone manager (Figure 3 and section 0114, the core CTI server module 102 provides the central logic for the application), and wherein for call processing, a gateway element (Figure 2, PBX 34) is connected via a trunk circuit to the local area network, the gateway element being at least one of an integral component of the intelligent telecommunications system and linked via telephone lines to the intelligent telecommunications system (section 0116, PBXs may have a variety of trunks attached, including local lines, direct lines to a long distance provider, private leased lines interconnecting with other company PBXs, and virtual private networks. The PBX 34 uses trunks to connect to the PST NETWORK

CO and to interconnect to other PBXs. Various types of trunks may be used, including analog, T1, E1, ISDN PRI, and QSIG. In a preferred embodiment, the gateway server 26 can support all the trunk types listed).

Chang does not explicitly teach at least one web document is a latest version available of the respective web document.

Evans in the same field of endeavor teaches web server serving latest version of the document (page 1 section 0010).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chang's web server to provide latest document as taught by Evans. The motivation is that such method will enable user to get the most up-to-date information available efficiently and seamlessly.

Referring to claim 8, Chang teaches the internet telephone is assigned to the electronic data processing system (sections 0085 and 0086).

Referring to claim 9, Chang teaches the internet telephone is assigned to the local area network (section 0025, PC-based IP telephones).

Referring to claim 10, Chang teaches to provide server-based control and status display and to make available call-related data at the local area network, a server (Figure 3 and section 0114, CTI server 97) is connected via which the internet telephone (section 0025, PC-based IP telephones) connected to at least one of the local area network (Figure 2, LAN 22) and the electronic data processing system (Figure 2, Directory Server 28) is controlled, the server connected being designed as

an internet-telephone manager (Figure 3 and section 0114, the core CTI server module 102 provides the central logic for the application).

Referring to claim 11, Chang teaches for call processing, a gateway element (Figure 2, PBX 34) is connected via a trunk circuit to the local area network, the gateway element being at least one of an integral component of the intelligent telecommunications system and linked via telephone lines to the intelligent telecommunications system (section 0116, PBXs may have a variety of trunks attached, including local lines, direct lines to a long distance provider, private leased lines interconnecting with other company PBXs, and virtual private networks. The PBX 34 uses trunks to connect to the PST NETWORK CO and to interconnect to other PBXs. Various types of trunks may be used, including analog, T1, E1, ISDN PRI, and QSIG. In a preferred embodiment, the gateway server 26 can support all the trunk types listed).

Referring to claim 12, Chang teaches a connection element (Figure 2, router 32) is located at the local area network, the connection element allowing communication between a user and subscribers outside of the local area network (sections 0106, 0163 and 0165).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments see pages 4-6 of the Remarks section, filed 7/25/2008, with respect to the rejections to the claims have been fully considered and are not persuasive.

Applicant argues (page 5 first paragraph) that the Cave reference in combination with the Evans reference as discussed above does not teach or describe the access provided via desktop control and status-display functions and call-related data in a dynamic interface of a web browser, and any functional scope of the functions and data being provided at least one web document stored on the web server wherein the at least one web document is a latest version available of the respective web document, as required by claim 7. However, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's assertion. Cave in view of Evans does indeed teach the cited limitations. Specifically, Cave teaches any access via at least one of a system-bound telephone (telephone, col. 3 lines 30-35) and internet telephone (telephone, col. 3 lines 30-35) is provided with desktop control and status-display functions and call-related data in a dynamic interface of a web browser (Fig. 2 ref. sign browser and respective portions of the spec.), any functional scope of the desktop control and status-display functions and the call-related data being provided and an application interface (graphical presentation, col. 7 lines 17-20) being defined by at least one web document (documents, col. 7 lines 11-15) stored on the web server (server 120, col. 7 lines 11-20). Cave further teaches (column 6 lines 30-35, column 7 lines 1-6 and 11-38) with further reference to FIG. 2, live agents LA.sub.1 -LA.sub.n are also connected to ethernet 220 via multimedia grade personal computers MMPC.sub.1 -MMPC.sub.n. Each live agent computer MMPC.sub.1 -MMPC.sub.n is equipped with audio microphone and speakers as peripheral devices, advantageously as headsets HS.sub.1 -HS.sub.n. Further, each live agent computer MMPC.sub.1 -MMPC.sub.n runs resident CODEC software

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compatible with CODEC resource 106 in SCD resource 100. Armed with this information and the data port IP address of the destination live agent, SCD resource 100 now disposes web database controller/dynamic html server 120 and customer/caller database 105 to retrieve information regarding the caller and send it via ethernet 220 to the data port IP address of the destination live agent. In sending customer/caller information to a live agent, web database controller/dynamic html server 120 automatically generates html documents containing the information using Web-enabled database tools (i.e. any functional scope of the functions and data being provided at least one web document stored on the web server). Server 120 then sends the documents to the destination live agent LA.sub.1 -LA.sub.n over ethernet 220. Browser software 201 resident on personal computer MMPC.sub.1 -MMPC.sub.n of the destination live agent then converts the received html documents into graphical presentations, allowing the live agent to interact with customer/caller information (i.e. access provided via desktop control and status-display functions and call-related data in a dynamic interface of a web browser) while talking to the caller. Of course, it will be understood that although not specifically illustrated as such on FIG. 2, the invention could still operate according to the "client/server" paradigm, where multimedia PCs MMPC.sub.1 -MMPC.sub.n run client software to interact with "raw data" distributed by server 120. The arrangement illustrated is considered to be more advantageous, however, in that any person having a multimedia PC, with microphone, speakers, standard browser software and standard CODEC software may potentially be a call agent with the ability to interact with almost any database through standard html

documents. This yields economies of standardization. A further feature of the present invention is that, as illustrated on FIG. 2, ACD application control 108 may also be used to collect information regarding the performance of live agents LA.sub.1 -LA.sub.n. Such agent data may be accumulated in SCD 100 along with information on agents' IP addresses. Cave does not explicitly teach at least one web document is a latest version available of the respective web document. Evans in the same field of endeavor teaches web server serving latest version of the document (page 1 section 0010, Methods are known whereby the amount of data transfer involved in accessing the Web are reduced. In particular, many browsers support a caching facility whereby a Web page, once downloaded, is temporarily stored locally on the client terminal. When the Web page is next requested, the browser recognizes, by the URL in the request corresponding with the URL of the cached document, that the document is currently held locally, and retrieves the locally-held page in preference to re-downloading the page from the Web. The browser may transmit an update check to the Web server in question in order to confirm that the locally-stored Web page remains valid, and if not, downloads the updated Web page). As such, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's assertion that the Cave reference in combination with the Evans reference as discussed above does not teach or describe the access provided via desktop control and status-display functions and call-related data in a dynamic interface of a web browser, and any functional scope of the functions and data being provided at least one web document stored on the web server wherein the at least one web document is a latest version available of the respective web document, as required by claim 7.

Claims 7-12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang et al. (US PAT PUB 2003/0095542, hereinafter Chang) in view of Evans et al. (US PAT PUB 2004/0002325, hereinafter Evans) and regarding this rejection Applicant argues (page 5 last paragraph) that various limitations are not taught by the cited references without specifying specifically why they are not taught.

Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

Applicant further argues that (page 5 last paragraph) Evan does not teach various limitations. However, Examiner respectfully submits in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Applicant argues (page 6 last paragraph) that the Chang reference has a filing date of March 4, 2002 and is not prior art to the present application. The present application has an International filing date of May 19, 2000, as well as a foreign priority

date of June 14, 1999. However, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's assertion. Chang's effective filing date is April 17, 1998 at a minimum due to being division of US PAT APPL 09/061802. Moreover, Chang's effective date goes back further due to dependency from non-provisional-of-provisional 60053763 1997/07/25 US, non-provisional-of-provisional 60063742 1997/10/17 US, non-provisional-of-provisional 60073056 1998/01/29 US.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SALMAN AHMED whose telephone number is (571)272-8307. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edan Orgad can be reached on (571) 272-7884. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/S. A./

Examiner, Art Unit 2619

/Edan Orgad/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2619